

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 101 }

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 27 November 1951

MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION—Awards _____ Section
DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION—Correction in general orders _____ I
II

I. MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION.—By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under AR 260-15, the Meritorious Unit Commendation is awarded to the following units of the United States Army for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the periods indicated. The citations read as follows:

1. The *50th Signal Service Detachment* is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 2 October 1950 to 23 April 1951. During this period, the *50th Signal Service Detachment* performed exceptionally meritorious service in the field of radio communications security. Its mission, which was of a classified nature, was accomplished in such a manner that it rendered invaluable support to the United Nations Forces in Korea. The skill and effectiveness of the *50th Signal Service Detachment* in the performance of its vital mission justify the honors inherent in the Meritorious Unit Commendation and reflect credit on the unit, the Signal Corps, and the United States Army.

2. *Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 69th Transportation Truck Battalion*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Korea in support of combat operations during the period 10 August 1950 to 12 February 1951. During the early stage of the campaign, the detachment was delegated to the task of organizing various groups of vehicles into 75- and 100-truck convoys to convey tactical units from reserve status centered around the Taegu perimeter to the most susceptible areas in the United Nations lines. Convoys were ready to meet emergencies as they arose and were responsible for the timely arrival of combat troops, which prevented many serious penetrations in the United Nations defense line. After transporting the 19th and 21st Infantry Regiments to their assigned forward areas in preparation for the United Nations first offensive, the detachment organized and operated the first long-distance and continuous cargo-hauling operation in Korea. Under the detachment's supervision, an average of 1,400 tons of cargo was transported daily to divisions attached to I Corps. Although spare parts for the vehicles were not available, the ingenuity of the personnel fused with their tenacious perseverance and superior technical ability enabled the detachment to maintain an average of 36 operating vehicles daily. During the period, the detachment transported 163,645 passengers and 124,476 tons of cargo, registering a total of 23,625,906 miles. *Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 69th Transportation Truck Battalion*, displayed such outstanding devotion to duty and performed its exceptionally difficult tasks in such a superior manner as to set it apart from and above other units with similar missions. The skill, effectiveness, zeal, and determination of the members of this unit reflect great credit on themselves, the Transportation Corps, and the military service of the United States. (*General Orders 696, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 15 September 1951.*)

3. The *518th Signal Radio Relay Company* is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in Korea during the period 19 October 1950 to 1 July 1951 in military operations against an armed enemy in pursuit of its primary mission of installing, operating, and maintaining very high frequency radio circuits as required for use in the General Headquarters Long Lines Communications System in Korea in support of United

Nations Forces. Throughout this period, the *518th Signal Radio Relay Company* displayed extraordinary devotion to duty in such a manner as to establish recognition beyond and above that normally required of similar units in performance of like tasks. Under the exacting and urgent conditions created by critical combat operations, the company achieved its outstanding effectiveness by overcoming the adverse conditions of bitter cold weather, initial lack of suitable clothing, mountainous terrain, and enemy activity on a 24-hour a day basis. Personnel of the company successfully installed and operated 14 major very high frequency radio sites on mountain tops despite the hardships encountered in reaching these inaccessible points. Upon withdrawal of Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, to Taegu in December 1950, four forward stations were kept in operation in support of corps and divisions until forced to evacuate because of enemy action. These withdrawals were made during subzero weather and snowstorms, with icy mountain trails as an additional hazard. One of these sites was taken under enemy artillery fire, but through the heroic efforts of station personnel all equipment was safely evacuated. Another station was attacked by a guerrilla force which was held off by well-directed machine-gun and rifle fire until arrival of reinforcements. Eleven guerrillas were captured in this action. Despite the necessary withdrawal of stations southward during the Chinese Communist offensive, the sites were operated until the last possible minute. The evacuations were executed so efficiently that in only one case was any property lost, and this was because of mechanical failure of a vehicle which required destruction to keep it from falling into enemy hands. Additionally, the company maintained a troop school to indoctrinate incoming personnel in the various phases of tactical and technical subjects required for proper operation of very high frequency radio systems in the Korean Theater. Their problems were such as are seldom encountered and were successfully solved only by unrelenting attention to duty, outstanding skill, loyalty, esprit de corps, and efficiency displayed by each member of the company. Their exceptionally meritorious service reflects great credit on the *518th Signal Radio Relay Company*, the Signal Corps, and the military service of the United States.

4. The *Headquarters, General Headquarters Long Lines Signal Group, 8226th Army Unit*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in Korea during the period 1 November 1950 to 1 July 1951 in military operations against an armed enemy in pursuit of its primary mission of supervising and administering assigned and attached units to provide complete signal communication between General Headquarters, Far East Command; Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and United Nations; and United Nations Forces in Korea. Throughout this period, this unit displayed extraordinary devotion to duty in such a manner as to establish recognition beyond and above that normally expected of a similar organization in performing like tasks. Under the exacting and urgent conditions created by critical combat operations, the *Headquarters, General Headquarters Long Lines Signal Group, 8226th Army Unit*, achieved its outstanding effectiveness under adverse conditions of lack of sufficient manpower in support of operational units comprised of a large number of troops situated in widely separated sites, initial shortage of equipment, and insufficiency of transportation. By the untiring perseverance of all personnel on around-the-clock basis, conservation and maintenance practices of a high degree, and extraordinary ingenuity, this unit successfully maintained at a high degree of efficiency the personnel and pay records of over 1,120 American men and officers and 400 Korean civilian personnel of the assigned units who were located at

remote and widely separated sites in the theater. This unit organized and supervised all major moves of the command by land, sea, and air with such efficiency as to preclude any appreciable loss of property at any time during the period. By rigid supply discipline, careful and expeditious planning, and astute estimates of priorities and transportation, approximately 20,052 line items of signal and other type items aggregating over 2,396 tons were delivered to unit sites in support of the long lines signal communication mission in Korea without delay. In addition, an operational control system was devised which could be operated by a minimum of personnel, thereby releasing urgently required technicians to field sites. The technical and administrative difficulties were such as are seldom encountered by Signal Corps units of like type, and each problem was successfully solved through the initiative, skill, and untiring efforts of all concerned. The success of the *Headquarters, General Headquarters Long Lines Signal Group, 8226th Army Unit*, and the outstanding devotion to duty, esprit de corps, and efficiency displayed by each member of the organization reflect great credit on itself, the Signal Corps, and the United States Army.

5. The *Signal Service Company Number One, 8226th Army Unit*, is cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in Korea during the period 24 July 1950 to 1 July 1951 in military operations against an armed enemy in pursuit of its primary mission of establishing, operating, and maintaining communications facilities of the General Headquarters Long Lines Communication System in support of the United Nations Forces in Korea. Throughout this period, personnel of the *Signal Service Company Number One, 8226th Army Unit*, displayed extraordinary devotion to duty in such a manner as to establish recognition beyond and above that normally expected of similar units in the performance of like duties. Under the exacting and urgent conditions created by critical combat operations the company achieved its outstanding effectiveness under the most adverse and hazardous conditions of initial lack of sufficient supplies, equipment, and manpower; difficult terrain; inclement weather; and enemy activity. By selfless around-the-clock perseverance of all personnel, conservation and maintenance practices of high degree, exceptional ingenuity, and technical skill, this unit successfully supported the United Nations Forces in Korea with toll communications facilities over a wide area involving the installation, operation, and maintenance of switchboards, communications centers, keying circuits, radio stations, and pole-line construction work, which comprised an integral part of a toll system employing over 200,000 miles of circuits. In addition, this unit participated in the additional program which resulted in the recovery of over 600 miles of field wire and cable valued at over \$300,000. The technical, tactical, and administrative difficulties were such as not encountered previously by Signal Corps troops, and each problem was successfully solved through the combined initiative, skill, and zealous endeavor of all members of this unit. The success of the *Signal Service Company Number One, 8226th Army Unit*, and the outstanding degree of skill, devotion to duty, esprit de corps, and efficiency displayed by all personnel of this unit reflect great credit on itself, the Signal Corps, and the military service of the United States.

6. The *Signal Service Detachment Number Three, 8226th Army Unit*, is cited for particularly noteworthy conduct in the performance of outstanding service in Korea during the period 1 October 1950 to 1 July 1951 in military operations in support of United Nations Forces in pursuit of its primary mission of organizing and operating a signal construction battalion comprised of United States overhead troops and 2 companies of 400 Republic of Korea troops charged with the construc-

ion and maintenance of General Headquarters Long Lines Communication System wire facilities in Korea. Throughout this period, *Signal Service Detachment Number Three, 8226th Army Unit*, displayed extraordinary devotion to duty in such a manner as to establish recognition beyond and above that normally required of similar units involved in like tasks. Under the exacting and urgent conditions created by critical combat operations, mountainous terrain, rigid weather, guerrilla activity, and initial lack of sufficient personnel, this unit, with untiring effort and ingenuity of all personnel, successfully trained 400 Republic of Korea troops in the art of open-wire construction within a few weeks. This unit then launched into full-scale open-wire construction and rehabilitation in all areas of Korea held by United Nations Forces. During the period 17 November to 8 December 1950, this unit accomplished a major repair and construction project under emergency conditions in Seoul, Korea, during frigid weather on a 24-hour basis. During the period 14 December 1950 to 14 January 1951, this unit, working in mountainous terrain and extreme cold, rehabilitated 1,116 miles of open wire in south and southeast Korea for toll communications supports of Eighth United States Army and Fifth Air Force units. The vital Andong-Yonchon railroad wire lead was rehabilitated as an emergency project during the period 10 to 21 January 1951. This job was accomplished in some of the most mountainous terrain experienced and during extremely cold weather, with guerrilla attacks as an almost daily occurrence. All material was manhandled, because the route was inaccessible to vehicles. In the Chonan-Suwon-Inchon-Yongdong Po-Inchon-Yaju area, the unit rehabilitated 1,296 miles of wire line in snowstorms and under sporadic, guerrilla fire. A completely new open-wire lead of two 8-pin arms, for a distance of 121 road miles, was constructed along the route Chochiwon-Chongju-Chungju-Wonju-Hoensong-Hongchon-Chuncheon during the period 27 March to 30 June 1951. This lead was constructed under the most adverse conditions of mountainous terrain and guerrilla activity, involved 27 major stream and river crossings, and 4,262 cross arms, 75 tons of pins and insulators, and 72 tons of assorted hardware were used in this project. These feats were successfully accomplished only by selfless, around-the-clock perseverance of all personnel, ingenuity, technical skill, and esprit de corps of the highest degree. The technical and tactical difficulties were such as are seldom encountered by Signal Corps troops, and the initiative, untiring efforts, and efficiency displayed by members of the *Signal Service Detachment Number Three, 8226th Army Unit*, reflect great credit on itself, the Signal Corps, and the military service of the United States.

II. DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION.—So much of paragraph 2, section I, DA General Orders 72, 1951, pertaining to the *2d Infantry Division* and attached units, as reads "*52d Transportation Truck Company*" is amended to read "*252d Transportation Truck Company*."

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

OFFICIAL:

WM. E. BERGIN
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The Adjutant General

J. LAWTON COLLINS
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AGO 1710B